For New York and Its Vicinity:

Fair; south winds.

VOL. LXIII, -- NO. 120,

MIN LEBAUDY DONE TO DEATH BY

THE PRESCH MILITARY. He Was Very Sick, but His Officers Dared

Not Send Him Home on Account of the Howls of Socialist and Radical Newspapers-Kept Among Fever Pottents Until He Bied Consul Morse Enlightens Scotchmen On Affairs in Washington - The Zeal of Women Missionartes Connot Be Suppressed Shipbuild. ing on the Civde and at Belfast Will Start Up by Jan, 18 The Transvani,

Six and Cable Lemmin to Tim Sus. Loxbox, Dec. 28. - The doing to death of Max .

ebandy by the French conscript system is one of the results of the reign of seandal in France. It is an amazing story. All the world had heard about this young man and his millions which eccentric spendthrift, and his eccentricity kept full pace with his love of notoriety.

He inherited a fortune of \$0,000,000 two or generosity has been often princely and judi-cious. When the time came for him to render the three years' military service which the French law exacts, the Socialists and Radicals, who had been scandalized by his extravagances, were delighted at his being constrained to shoulder a musket, and they kept strict watch over him. Every time he obtained a leave ob absence for a day there was an outery in every revolutionary, Socialist, and radical newspaper. His Colonet was accused of showing mer, the doctor who had given him a certificate having received a bribe of 20,000 francs. The man, who had received an unlimited furlough.

Instead of recovering he soon showed signs of consumption. Any one else in his condition sound condition for a fight as has been supwould have been sent home, but, although posed. As a matter of fact, the struggle has twenty doctors declared that he was unfit for lasted a good deal longer than the unionists ervice, the military authorities dared not release him. Mme. Severine, a woman journalist, was particularly bitter in her persecution of the young man through the press. Some of the senal sheets of Paris did not neglect the opportunity to levy blackmail on the millionaire conscript, but he resisted their demands, and the attacks went on

another until it happened, as he himself wrote

" It is an absolute denial of justice that I have to suffer on account of my millions. I am more | The Times regards the state of affairs revealed ill treated than the lowest of peasants, and I envy their lot. The doctors have all admitted that I am sick. They have all declared that my remaining in the army means my death, and no one will give me a chance of life because my name is Lebaudy, and because they do not wish attacked in certain papers.

"Let toom finish the business, then. If I am well let them send me to the barracks, and if I | moderation on both sides alone will avert an am sick let them release me from the service. But they ought not to toss me any more from months. The European and American reform hospital to hospital. I am here as a dying man in the midst of the dying, to see all these unfortunate soldiers who have came back from Majunga without any breath left in them, and are entirely excluded from political power who are going to die before me, perhaps. It seems to me that I live in the midst of phan- of taxation, and outnumbering the Boers by toms, among spectres."

M. Lebaudy was kept in a common ward among the sufferers from Madagascar fever until within a few days of his death, where he contracted this fever and died of it. It is said that he has left his entire fortune to his mistress, Mile, Marsy, one of the actresses of the Comédie Française.

Mr. Allen B. Morse, United States Consul at enjoyment in the neighboring city of Glasgow

azitated over the cabled reports of the new tariff proposals, and the enterprising editor of person of Consul Morse they had a creat tariff authority who would tell them all about it and may be quiet their fears. The editor's thankfulness proved to be perfectly justified.

The Glasgow manufacturers need never be afraid," said Consul Morse, to a Citizen reporter on Thursday, "that tariff duties will be raised as long as Mr. Cleveland is President. This talk about raising duties is all bosh. Mr. Cleveland has asked Congress to do something to assist the finances by authorizing the issue of bonds. and he has had nothing to do with the proposed tariff bill. He will refuse to sign it, and it cannot become a law for this reason.

"The object is to obtain more revenue, and they have more revenue just now under the Wilson taris than under the McKinley tariff. The cause is clear. If they make rates prohibitory they will not bring in revenues."

This was capital copy for the Glasgow Citteen. and the proud editor set it forth with unusual wealth of headlines and made the very most of it. But, somehow, it did not reassure the local fears, for that same day, in Glasgow, the Anchorsteamer line and other discount houses allowed only three shillings sixpence for the American

The appointment of Sir Augustus Hemming to the Governorship of British Guiana has completely staggered the clubites of Pall Mail and polite society generally. He had charge of the West African section of the Colonial office, but the position was one of no particular dignity. and officially be ranked merely as a "principal clerk." Beyond some delimitation work in Africa and a couple of special missions he has scarcely been out of England, and his life has been passed in the duli routine of six hours' daily attendance at the Coionial Office and lounging in clubs. In his younger days he was known as a first-rate cricketer, but in the fashionable world his claim to distinction was based upon the fact that he founded the "Incognito Club," of which institution he long acted as secretary. The nice that he is capable d governing British Guiana is decided in the West End, but, as Secretary Chamberlain, who is a good judge of character, selected him, it may be fairly presumed that he possesses qual-

Itles which he will yet prove to the world, The murders of missionaries in China last summer, followed by similar outrages in Madagascar, are giving a great impetus to missionary zeal generally, and have had the effect of quickening enthusiasm among women who are decircus of saving heathen. Not long ago various missionary societies were seriously debeting whether they ought not to stop sending out female missionaries, and at least two of them had practically decided upon that course. Then came picturesque despatches from the Bishop of Uganda, describing the raptures of African women at sceing Europeans of their own sex come to live among them. The publication of these stories had the effect of flooding the missionary societies' books with applications for employment in similar work, and it has now been decided that it is impossible to set bounds to female zeal in the cause.

The Church Missionary Society, however, has wisely resolved upon a compromise as far as lo China field is concerned. Lady recruits for the Fukien mission are to be permitted to sail cent month, but only on condition that they

A MILLIONAIRE'S SAD END. | bounds of the treaty port of Fooenow until the | ENGLAND FEELS EASIER. the interior. Twelve ladies will start for China in the middle of January despite the protests from every toreign community in the Celestial empire and nearly every European consult here.

The truth about the recent war with Japan is only now beginning to be understood by the mass of Chine e in the interior, and the truth itself is carefully wrapped in anti-foreign labels. The people are being told that China's misfortunes were due more to the Europeans than to the Japanese, and this is engendering a feeling from which Europeans away from the treaty ports, and particularly missionaries, are bound to suffer. Nevertheless, the Church Mismonary Society's agent at Foochow, Archdeacon Wolfe, writes to headquarters in London strongly urging his chiefs to disregard all warnings from the Government agents or any one else, and to send out as many missionaries, male and female, as can be induced to work in what he regards as a fruitful vine yard. The Archdeacon insists that the supply of women be kept up, because, he says, "with he squandered so recklessly. He was a most outlady belpers missionary work is deprived of one of its most potent agencies for the conversion of China to Christianity.

The lay authorities predict a plentiful supply three years ago, and in spending some of it his of martyrs next year if the Archdeacon's policy be followed out.

The Glasgow shipbuilders have virtually completed their arrangements for resuming work with non-union men on the lines extlained in THE SUN a week ago, and they have received confidential assurances of Government assistance in case the strikers should attempt forcibly to interfere with the workers. The probabilities are, however, that the union men will make a virtue of necessity and return to work after the new year holidays upon some him favor, and, when he first fell ill in the sum- nominal concession by the employers. In any case the shippards will be reopened not later of vacation to that effect was openly accused of | than Jan, 13 in both the Clyde and Belfast districts. The Amalgamated Society of Engineers stracks were so persistent that the military au-thorities recalled the unfortunate young gentle-conflict indefinitely, but it is pretty well known that its funds are feeling the strain badly.

The society is not proving to be in such a expected. The London Times has opportunely published an elaborate analysis of the society's financial position, from which it arrives at the conclusion that the society's lightlities exceed its assets by the enormous sum of \$7,000,000. notwithstanding the men's contributions have increased nearly 40 per cent, during the last increase at this rate, the time will soon come when the members will be unable to respond. by the examination of the society's finances as so serious as to call for a Government inquiry, but this is not likely to be granted, nor would it be desirable to take the work of reformation, which must be undertaken sooner or later, out of the hands of the men themselves.

Affairs in the South African Republic appear to party, whose members are known as Uitlanders, have deliberately decided to endure no longer the state of things by which they while bearing three-fourths of the burden three to one. British, American, and German capitalists have provided all the money by which the vast gold and diamond wealth of the Transvaal has been developed, but the Boer Government will not allow any language except Dutch to be taught in the State schools, the cost of maintaining which is almost wholly defrayed

by the Uitlanders. After eight years' fruitless remonstrance and Glasgow, has not deemed it inconsistent with agitation, the Uitlanders have arrived at the his official position to criticise the proceedings conclusion that the existing laws and the sysof the United States Congress and to prescribe | tem of government are incapable of affording a course of action for President Cleveland and them relief, and the Boers retort that if they the American Government generally. It is not dare to venture beyond the bounds of constisuccessed here that Consul Morse requires any | tutional action they will answer with their excuse for his proceedings. If Ambassador Maxim guns in Johannesburg, and the brave, Bayard felt free to induce at Edinburgh in straight-shooting patriots from all over the criticisms of the home policy, why should Con-sul Morse be debarred from a sitaliar form of British army at Majuba Hill fourteen years ago. the recent supposed excitement. Few communi-The situation is distinctly menacing, but the immense money stoke both sides will have to Scottish manufacturers were naturally much | risk in the event of war may, and probably will, work for peace. A remarkable feature of the case is that although the majority of the Uitthe Glasgow Evening Citizen repoteed that in the landers are English, all disayow, and, it is believed, with perfect sincerity, any desire for the transfer of the Transvaal to the British flag If civil war occurs and the Boers are beaten, the Transvaal will almost certainly remain a re-

INDEMNITY FROM TURKEY.

Uncle Sam Wants Payment for Damage to Our Missionaries.

LONDON, Dec. 28.-A despatch from Constantinople to the Central News says that the United States have demanded from the Porte the payment of a large indemnity for the losses sustained by American missionaries through the action of the mots in Asia Minor. Developments in the East point to an entente

between Russia and Great Britain under which Russia will temporarily occupy the disturbed provinces in Asia Minor, Great Britain cooperating with Eussia on the seaboard. Russian overtures to this effect are undoubtedly before Lord Salisbury. The news yesterday from St. Petersburg adds to the belief that such negotiations are in progress.

The deputation of Armenian ecclesiastics who were sent on a mission to St. Petersburg to ask the protection of the Czar for their persecuted co-religionists were told by Prince Lobanoff Rostovsky, the Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs, that the Czar, if he were publicly invited by at least three of the great powers, including England, would be able to pacifically administer the disturbed provinces of Anatolia, but that in order to do so he must have the support of Europe. Such action as this would be n line with the policy that is supported by the Liberals here and would be acquiesced in by the Conservatives, who are discontented with the diplomatic defeat the Sultan has inflicted on

The Duke of Argyll, who, since he deserted Mr. Gladstone, has become an intimate friend of Lord Salisbury, has written a letter in which he comments on the absence of a genuine European concert on the Armenian question. He says with reference to Asia Minor, that if a combination of the powers cannot be effected. Great Britain must give up her jealousles and invite flussia to do what she could accomplish

The correspondent of the United Press in Constantinople telegraphs under date of Dec. 27 that the authorities have suspended the publication of the timental Advertiser for disbedience of the orders of the official censor.

bedience of the orders of the omical censor. Lizet Pasha, who is under arrest and await tog trial by court mortial under charge grow-ing out of his recent report, which the Saltan refused to read, pointing out the depicarble sit-uation of the country, is also accused of embezziement.
Izzet was acting in the capacity of Chief Equery and the new official who succeeded him has dispoyeded a leavy deficit from izzet's figures in the actual supply of hay and forage for the white.

the winter.

The Huntchagists (the Armenian Revolu-tionary society) have resumed their demands for subscriptions in Constantinople, in one in-stance demanding a donation of their pounds. Turkish and are no doubt making preparations for another demonstration

Gold Watches Free,

Gold Watches Free,

For this week A flarmond \$0.0, men's outditters
and clothers Newsia and ration streets, will give
free to every purchaser of a said of confess abovers
count or ab blatter of a said of confess abovers
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ward rate of the season said the investment of the season said of the

HER PEOPLE HAVE DECIDED THAT THERE WILL BE NO WAR.

They Think All Further Controversy Will Be Settled Without Bellicone Talk-Their Inability to Distinguish Between Our Financial and Industrial Condition-Salisbory Will Give Our Commission Accean to Documents in the Foreign Office-Hall Caine Wrote the Appeal to Authors, Special Cable Despotch to THE SUN.

LONDON, Dec. 28,-The Anglo-American crisis is now regarded as at an end by most Englishmen. t is confidently believed in this country that the further progress of the dispute will be confined to ordinary diplomatic measures, without the danger of arousing bellicose talk or desires on either side. Englishmen are quite right in this view, as far as their own country is concerned. Whether they are also right as regards the situation in the United States it is not for me to say. The conviction is so strong throughout Great Britain that all danger of a rupture between the two countries has passed that the subject has now taken a secondary place in public interest. Even the Times to-day regards the Transvan' situation as of greater importance to its readers than the Venezuela dispute, and the tone of the discussion in the press at large

is becoming academic. Private consideration of the subject is now mostly confined to the financial and commercial effects of the great war scare. These effects will not disappear for some time to come. The first vindictive feelings have disappeared, but timidity and alarm among investors have not, and the selling of certain classes of American securities is likely to disturb the markets for several weeks.

There are many people in this country like a well-to-do Englishman who called on me to day. He was deploring the disastrous financial losses suffered by America on account of the President's message, and congratulating himself in having got rid of such American investments as he possessed in the panic of a week ago. I asked for details. He said he had sold certain American bonds which were paying four and a half per cent, at a price about eight points be low what he had paid for them a few months ago. I showed him that yesterday's quotation for the same bonds was six points higher than the price he sold at, and asked him to explain how America had suffered by such transactions. four years. Last year each member of this vast. The man actually had not realized till The was sent from one military hospital to trade union paid into its exchequer \$22. that moment that he and others like him nother until it happened, as he himself wrote and it is evident that if the calls upon the men were the only losers thus far by such operations in the stock market. He began to use language which might fuse the delicate cable instruments if I undertook to telegraph it, and wound up by demanding why all the English newspapers declared that it was America only which was losing hundreds of millions by the present scare. That was a conundrum I was unable to answer

for him. Another important point to which most Eng lishmen are persistently blind is that they fall be approaching a long-threatened crisis, and to distinguish between alleged defects in the national fiscal system of the United States and outbreak of civil war within the next three the general commercial and industrial condimonths. The European and American reform tion of the country. They condemn indiscriminately the whole American trade situation on the ground that the country is in danger of bankruptcy by reason of bad currency arrange-ments and the embarrassment of the national Treasury. The subject is discussed throughout the English press, but nowhere have I seen it admitted that in almost all branches of trade the industry of America is prosperous and in vastly better condition than eighteen months Rgo.

Verily, there are many things Logiana 1. yet to learn about America and Americans. The experience of the past ten days has at least served to awaken her to the fact of her ig-

By the United Press. Prime Minister Salisbury spent the whole week quietly at his residence, Hatfield House, with his family and a few guests. Two messengers went daily between Hatfield House and sengers went daily between Hatfield House and the Foreign Office carrying despatches. Those whose business, even during the holiday period, obliged them to visit the Foreign Office, found the atmosphere motionless, and not a trace of the tension between England and the United State. cations have been received during the week from any quarter, and most of those that were received were from Constantinople. No communication of importance was received from Washington. If the statement cabled here is correct, that Secretary of State Oiney has informed Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British Ambassador that the members of the Venezuelan Commis-

Julian Pauncefote, the British Ambassador, that the members of the Venezuelan Commission have been nominated by i'resident Cleveland, the fact has not yet been officially communicated to the Foreign Office.

It is understood here that no difficulty will be placed in the way of the Commission getting at nil the sources of the inquiry at the disnosal of the Foreign Office. If the documents in its possession are desired, duly certified copies of the same will be transmitted to Washington. If the Commissioners carry their inquiries into British Gulana, they will obtain all facilities for the pursuit of their investigations, though it is the opinion of the authorities here that the work of an actual frontier inspection will be too difficult a task for any Commissioners that President Cleveland is likely to appoint, a task that neither Mr. Pheips nor Mr. Lincoln would undertake.

Lord Salisbury, in appointing Sir Augustus Hemming to the Governorship of British Gulana in succession to Sir Charles Cameron Lees, had in view Sir Augustus's services in delimiting British and French territories in West Africa. The nomination of Sir Augustus was due to Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, Secretary of State for the Colonies, who persuaded Lord Salisbury to make an unprecedented departure from official custom in raising Sir Augustus has studied the Venezuclan frontier question. He coached Mr. Chamberlain on the subject, and probably supplied Lord Salisbury with material information.

Now that the question of the crisis has re-

Now that the question of the crisis has re-axed, people are wondering what all the furors was about. Papers like the Speaker, which has week breathed a warlike deflance to the Uniter was about. Papers like the Speaker, which last week breathed a warlike deflance to the United States, indulge this week in queer self-congratulations on the good sense and good feeling shown by the English under most unexpected and extraordinary provocation in "keeping their temper and studiously refraining from anything like retainstion upon the American lingues." The truth of the matter is that the lingo papers here, notably the liberal press, tried to fan popular feeling into flames. They failed chiefly because the mage of the people could not understand what they cause of offence was that had been offered or was to be received from Washington.

The war talk on the part of some of the newspapers is not quite over. The agricultural papers discuss the probable offects of a war between the two countries. The Mark Lane Express holds that should a war occur, and should it be a brief one, the only affect on the grain trade would be increased prices, and not a shortness of the supply. Russia and India, it says are now effective sources for the supply of any home defliciency.

Vanita Faar publishes a wild article, in which it says that a war would be an excedient thing. If England should make the United States climb down it would put England on a pinnacle that she has never yet studied, and much other

If England should make the United States climb down it would put England on a pinnacle that she has never yet attained, and much other matter of the same small calibre. This paper is a harmiess society organ, and reflects the preju-dice of only a small circle which is in no way needs for its grasp upon current events outside of gossip and society functions. The appeal issued by British authors to their American conferres for cooperation in averting the massibility of war was written by Mr. Hali

the passibility of war was written by Mr. Hall Caine. The appear is the subject of considerable sarrasm. Mr. A. E. Fletcher, ex-editor of the theronicie, writes that it is a ludicrous document, and will not be signed by any self-respecting man of letters. ing man of letters.

He adds that it is remarkable for its gross igherance and suppressed linguism. The writer of the appeal condescends to admit that he is proud of the United States, although ne seems to know nothing about them. Mr. Fletcher's statement regarding the signers is rather rough on the thousand or more literary men who are said to have appended their signatures to the appeal.

Superb T. 21a Service South.

THEY WANT OUR BONDS.

NEW YORK, SUNDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1895.—COPYRIGHT, 1895, BY THE SUN PRINTING AND PUBLISHING ASSOCIATION.—TWENTY-EIGHT PAGES.

Plenty of Evidence that England Will Take All She Can Get of the Proposed Issue,

LONDON, Dec. 28. - Much interest is displayed in financial circles here regarding the proposed new American bond issue. Pending the official announcement, however, of the issue of the loan, the interest to be paid, and whether gold or coin bonds will be given to secure the loan, nothing definite can be predicted as to its influence on the European markets. There is a difference of opinion here as to the reception the London market would give even to new bonds bearing four per cent, interest, but it is significant that whereas a few days ago all idea of taking part of the issue was scouted, such action is now discussed as a probability.

The Times to-day repeats the report that the Rothschilds have declined to take any of the bonds at the present moment. It adds that doubtless capitalists will be found here ready to participate in the issue at a satisfactory price. The Statist holds that in any case the bonds will not be offered in Europe.

The Economist says that short-dated three per cent coin bonds would certainly not be taken up in London, and, although they were placed in the United States, the Treasury would be unable to retain the gold realized by their sale, as it hitherto has been unable to retain the proceeds of former emissions.

The Daily News, in its financial article to-day, takes the view that a four per cent, gold loan would be taken here. This view is now the leading one entertained in the city, where the disposition grows to consider the loan purely on its merits. The Daily Newscontends that any definite official intimation of a permanent peaceable character will find a ready financial response here, which will show that neither resentment nor distrust is left. Even as the matter stands, a considerable share of the new issue could be secured in Europe.

An eminent financial authority told the United Press reporter that bonds of a four per cent, gold loan would be readily taken here, Three per cent, gold bonds would also have a European market, but silver bonds might be distrusted.

European investors do not doubt there will be a recovery in the finances of the United States. Referring to the prophecies of a suspension of gold payments by the United States, the same authority holds that this should not seriously affect the values of American stocks, though much would depend on what premium gold attained.

Inquiries made by the reporter of the United Press among prominent members of the Stock Exchange have elicited confirmation of the statement of an eminent London fluancial authority that bonds of a new American loan would be readily taken here. It is also learned that negotiations are now pending with several London banking firms regarding their taking bonds of such a loan, and the impression prevails that negotiations will be successful. The bonds, however, must bear four per cent. interest, and he issued at par.

CHARTERED COMPANY IN GUIANA. A Sensational Story in the St. James's Ga-

zette with Large Modifications, LONDON, Dec. 29. The St. James's Gazette publishes to-day a statement that initial steps have been taken in British Guiana to form a chartered company whose operations shall lie between the Essequibo and the Schomburgk line. The Gazette proceeds to say that the origin of this important political development is to be found in a despatch which Mr. Chamberlain. Colonial Secretary, wrote in September, sketching the new policy of the imperial Government as regarded in. . affairs, and inquiring if local capitalists were prepared to take up a large minerals and other resources, at the same time hinting that if not there were people in the United Kingdom who were willing to do so.

The Gazette then goes on to print a report of a meeting held in British Guiana for the purpose of forming a chartered company to take up Mr. hamberlain's offer. The paper says it is cer ain that Great Britain will not consent to leave

It may be said that the British Gulana Char-It may be said that the British Gulana Char-tered Company, over which the St. James's Gu-te is trying to get a sensation, has not been chartered, nor is a charter likely to be given intil everything is amicably arranged between London and Washington.

The despatch of Mr. Chamberlain offering to make concessions within the Schomburgk line was written obviously to strengthen the British case against the contentions advanced by Mr. Blobard Oliney, the American Secretary of

was written obviously to strengthen the British case against the contentions advanced by Mr. Richard Olney, the American Secretary of State. An English syndicate, relying on Mr. Chamberlain's suggestions, made proposals to the Gulana Government asking for the grant of huge tracts of land between the Essequibe and the Schomburzk frontier.

The syndicate asked too much and met with a refusal. A meeting of colonial residents held in Georgetown, chiefly representative of the planter interest, formed a Board, which was authorized to petition the Government for a limited concession. All this happened prior to the sending to Congress of President Cleveland's message about the boundary dispute.

The St. James's Gardte admits that, though there is no reason why Mr. Chamberlain should delay his decision in the matter of the concession out of consideration for the feelings of Venezuela, he will probably hold the matter in abeyance in view of the tension between Great Britain and the United States.

abeyance in view of the tensio Britain and the United States.

PEACE MESSAGES BETWEEN CLUBS. The Savage of London to the Lotes, and the Latter's Reply.

The following message was received last evening at the Lotos Club: LONDON, Dec. 28.-The members of the Savage Club at dinner assembled send hearty greeting to the members of the Lotos Club: Bright New Year: Peace and good will between Anglo-Saxon race.

President Frank R. Lawrence of the Lotos thereupon sent the following reply: The members of the Lotus Club heartly reciprocate your kind sentiments. Best wishes for th f the Savage Club and its members. Peace and happiness to England and its people.

The most cordial affiliations exist between the Savage Club and the Lotos Club, each extending the courtesies of its club house to members of the other club.

FROM LADY HENRY SOMERSET. She Cables to Miss Willard that She Is

Praying that War May Not Come, ASHEVILLE, N. C., Dec. 28.-Miss Frances E. Willard, President of the World's and National W. C. T. U., received to-day from Lady Henry Somerset, Reigate, England, Vice-President of the World's W. C. T. U. and President of the British Women's Temperance Association, the following cablegram relating to the perils of war growing out of the Venezuela complica-

We join our prayers and influence to yours to avoid the greatest calamity possible to the world and between nations in whose history is involved the highest hopes of humanity. God grant that we may stand united to fight oppres-sion everywhere."

Endorsing the President's Attitude. INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Dec. 28 .- At last night's meeting of the Indiana State Board of Commerce resolutions were passed in sympathy Cuba, supporting President Cleveland's stand on the Venezuelan question, and recommending a popular issue of two per cent bonds rouning from ten to twenty years. Among those signing the bond resolution were lian Ransdal, a close friend of ex-President Harrison, and Justice Adams, Speaker of the last Republican Legislature.

A Romor that We Are After a German Loan. Berlin, Dec. 28.-The Borren Courier says that the American Government is negotiating with leading banks in Herlin for a loan of \$200,

But the only thing that will give you any peaceif you have a cough or cold is Riker's Exper

THE BOND BILL PASSED.

47 REPUBLICANS BREAK AWAY AND VOTE AGAINST IT.

Now that It Has Passed, Speaker Reed, Chairman Dingley, and the Other Republlean Leaders Are Not Very Well Pleased with Their Work-They Criticise the Administration for Opposing the Bill and Arranging for a Bond Issue White It Was Being Enacted Into Law-Representative Bartlett Attacks the Bill as Disbonest and Taunts the Republicans for Their Lack of Courage in Providing for a Coin Instead of a Gold Bond-He Predlets that It Will Shake Public Confidence and Perhaps Lend to a Panie.

Washington, Dec. 28.-By a majority of thirty-three the House of Representatives today passed the Emergency Financial bill framed by the Ways and Means Committee, in respons to the urgent request of President Cleveland for some kind of financial legislation to relieve the embarrassing Treasury situation. One week ago yesterday the President sent his message to the two Houses of Congress, asking them not to adjourn for the holidays until they had enacted some legislation in line with the recommendations of his annual message, submitted on Dec. 3. In response to that appeal the House pigeonholed its adjournment resolution, already passed and prepared two bills, one providing for the raising of revenue, and the other a coin bond bill. The first passed the House last Thursday, and the second one to-day, in spite of the fact that forty-seven Republicans refused to respond to the crack of the Speaker's while and voted with the Democrats against the bill. Only one Democrat, Mr. Hutchison of Texas, voted in its favor. Yesterday the signs of revolt against Speaker Reed's discipline were numerous and strong, and at one time it looked as if the pill would be defeated. Indeed, its opponerts say now that if a vote had been taken at the close of yesterday's debate enough Republicans would have voted with the Democrats to have defeated the bill outright. The Speaker and his lieutenants listened to the discontented members, however, and after amending the bill extended the time for debate, and in the mean time brought pressure to bear to get the party members in line.

The debate to-day was not as lively as that of yesterday, and far less interesting. It had been widely reported that there would be a lively party skirmish just before the taking of a final vote, and that the efforts of the Administration would be more directly felt than they were through the medium of Secretary Carlisie's published statement, but nobody appeared in the debate as the representatives of the Administration.

The Republicans, now that they have passed the bill, are not particularly pleased with their work Speaker Reed, Chairman Dingley, and the other Republican leaders feel that they have not been properly treated by the President and Secretary of the Treasury. After having been prevailed upon to forego their holiday recess and prepare an emergency measure, they now find that measure attacked by the Secretary of the Treasury, and the good effect, if any, or its passage, handicapped by the activity of the President in arranging for an issue of bonds. The Administration, they say, has known for several days the nature of the bill that the Republicans would attempt to pass in the House, and yet Secretary Carlisle waited until the final vote was about to be taken before expressing his belief that the bill would not accomplish the result for which it is intended. The Senators also have a grievance against the Administration which is probably serious enough to defeat any chance that the House bill might otherwise have had of being favorably acted upon in the Senate. The Revenue bill, passed by the House on Thursday, was referred yesterday to the Senate Finance Committee, but to-day's Bond bill cannot go to that committee before Monday next. Senators as an act of discourtesy for the Administration to be arranging the details of a bond ssue before the Senate has had an opportunity to examine or discuss the bills passed by the House as emergency measures at the President's

request. Of course the conditions in the Senate are such that it is impossible for the House Bond bill or any other financial measure not carrying a provision for the use of silver to pass the Sen ate. The free-silver majority in the Finance Committee and in the Senate Itself will prevent any legislation not favorable to silver; but they say that the President knew that when he wrote his message just as well as he knows it now, and the Senators feel as the House members do and expressed by Representative Cannon in his speech to-day, that the President in requesting select legislation and arranging for bond issue while that legislation is being enacted has not been playing fair, and they regard his conduct as very shabby treatment in view of the cheerfulness and promptness with which the Republicans in Congress came to his appropri in the passage of the bill authorizing the appointment of a Venezuelan boundary Commission. If the bill passed by the Republican House to-day had been amended so as to meet the objections of Secretary Carlisle, asexpressed in his published interview, it would have been less acceptable to the free silver Senators than it is in its present form, and for this reason the Republican Congressmen say that the President did not act fair in keeping them n session and discounting their probable action by arranging for a sale of bonds.

There seems to be no doubt whatever that the new bond issue will be advertised within a few days, perhaps not until the latter part of next week, but probably while the Senate is midst of the discussion of the bills passed by the House. Members of the Finance Committee say that there will be no unreasonable delay. and that the bills will be reported back to the Senate as soon as possible; but being open to amendment and debate no man can tell when, if ever, a vote will be reached on either of the bills. Speaker Reed, Chairman Dingley, and the others of the House leaders feel that they have done their duty and they now wash their hands of the whole subject. They did, they say, what they thought best under the circumstances, and probably would have done nothing at all but for the appeal of the President to their patriotism. Speaker Reed risked a great deal in framing these two bills and putting them on their passage in the House. because he was told by some of the shrewdest men in the body that he could not hold his big Republican majority together, and that he was in danger of being defeated in the house of his friends. The Speaker assumed the responsibility with courage, however, just as he always does, and won his usual victory. Fortyseven Republicans broke away from the leader ship of Chairman Dingley. It has been widely predicted for the past day or two that Speaker Reed could not control a sufficient number of his own party to pass the bills, but he did, and when he tapped his gavel to-day and announced in the low, drawling, nonchalant tone that he always uses when saying something very im portant, he smiled the sarcastic smile of tor, just as he used to do after counting a quo rum in the Fifty-first Congress.

The House will transact no business next week, but will meet on Tuesday and Friday, as it cannot adjourn more than three days without the consent of the Senate. The business of the

discounted on Second Page.;

NEW LANDS FOR ENGLAND. China Cedes to Her Four States on the

Burmo-Chinese Frontier. LONDON, Dec. 28 .- Sir Nicholas O'Connor, ex-British Minister to China, is spending a short holiday here prior to going to his new post at St. Petersburg, where he will succeed Sir F. Lascelles as British Ambassador. It has been learned that, before he left Pekin, Sir Nicholas procured the assent of China to the cession to tireat Britain of four States on the Burmo-Chinese frontier, giving British trade direct ac-

sess to Southwest China. The territory ceded is in area eight times greater than the territory recently ceded by China to France. British diplomats therefore chuckle and congratulate Sir Nicholas upon his

acumen. Auf Anglo-Chinese Commission is about to meet for the purpose of delimiting the new frontiers connected with the cession. A special commercial mission has gone to Yunnan and Szechuen, and arrangements are being made for the establishment of British consulates in those Chinese provinces.

INSURANCE FOR THE DECRESS. Marlborough's Bride Wants a Large Polley for His Benefit.

London, Dec. 28.-The voung Duchess of Mariborough, who is now with her husband in Rome, is negotiating with a London insurance company for a policy in a large sum on her life for the benefit of the Duke.

HARRY PAGE INJURED. Accidents at a Meadowbrook Club Bunt-

Mrs, Magonn's Cart Upset. HEMPSTEAD, L. I., Dec. 28.—The Meadow-rook Hant Club had a cross-country run over the liempetead plains and along the shores of the Great South Bay to-day. The turf was in an

exceedingly slippery and heavy condition Two accidents occurred. While Mrs. Kinsley Magoun, who was following the hounds in a cart, was rounding a sharp turn in Barnum avenue, her horse slipped in the mud and fell. The cart was overturned and Mrs. Magoun was dragged some distance underneath it. She was taken to her country seat at Mendowbrook and Dr. C. G. J. Finn of Hempstead was summoned. She received several severe bruises near the spine and also a severe shaking unlifer condition is not dangerous, but it will necessitate her remaining in the house several days.

While about to take an unusually high fence the hunter Harry Page was riding slipped on the lee and mud. The horse had risen to clear the fence, but on account of his slipping he failed to clear the top rail, upon which one foot caught. This caused him to turn a complete somersault. He fell squarely upon his back with his rider underneath him.

Mr. Page was picked up half unconscious and taken to the residence of Mrs. J. E. Smith Hadden, Dr. C. G. J. Finn of Hemistead was hastily summoned. He found that Mr. Page had sustained several very serious injuries of his pelvis and back. His condition is considered critical. Dr. McBurney of New York city was telegraphed for, and he came to Hempstead. and Dr. C. G. J. Finn of Hempstead was sum-

BANKER KIMBALL MURDERED. The Body of the Missing Man Identified by Hin Wife.

DEADWOOD, S. D., Dec. 28. The mystery surrounhing the whereabouts of Banker Glenn R. Kimball, who left his home here on Sept. 7 while in a state of mental aberration, has been cleared up. On Oct. 13 the body of a man was found lying near the railroad track, between found lying near the railroad track, between and liance and Reno. Neb., with the skull broken and nart of the face caten away by field mice. He had been murdered. From the description given at the time Mrs. Kimbali thought it was the body of her husband. A few days ago she took a Beadwood undertaker with her to Alliance, and had the body exhumed. She returned yesterday, bostitve that it was her husband. She identified the remains by various marks.

\$3,000,000 IN DIVIDENDS.

Directors of the Chicago Street Rallway Company Vote That Amount, CHICAGO, Dec. 28.-The directors of the North bleago Street Railway Company at a meeting

to-usy declared a dividend of 20 per cent on the \$5,500,000 capital stock of the company. not go to that committee before Monday next, and it cannot be considered until Thesand it cannot be considered until Thesand as that is the first day in which the committee will have a meeting. The Hepublicans will assume control of the Senate Hepublicans will assume control of the Senate will be allowed to subscribe pro rata at par.

The stock sold to-day on the Exchange at Stevenson house. A heavy wire grating extends up the side of the Stevenson thouse. A heavy wire grating extends up the side of the Stevenson house. A heavy wire grating extends up the side of the Stevenson house. A heavy wire grating extends up the side of the Stevenson house. A heavy wire grating extends up the side of the Stevenson house. A heavy wire grating extends up the side of the Stevenson house. A heavy wire grating extends up the side of the Stevenson house. A heavy wire grating extends up the side of the Stevenson house. A heavy wire grating extends up the side of the Stevenson house. A heavy wire grating extends up the side of the Stevenson house. A heavy wire grating extends up the side of the Stevenson house. A heavy wire grating extends up the side of the Stevenson house. A heavy wire grating extends up the side of the Stevenson house. A heavy wire grating extends up the side of the Stevenson house. A heavy wire grating extends up the side of the Stevenson house. A heavy wire grating extends up the side of the Stevenson house. A heavy wire grating extends up the side of the Stevenson house. A heavy wire grating extends up the side of the Stevenson house. A heavy wire grating extends up the side of the Stevenson house. A heavy wire grating extends up the side of the Stevenson house. A heavy wire grating extends up the side of the Stevenson house. A heavy wire grating extends up the side of the Stevenson house. A heavy wire grating extends up the side of the Stevenson house. A heavy wire grating extends up the side of the Stevenson house. A heavy wire grating extends up the side of the Stevenson house. A heavy wire grating exte

COMING WITH A MILLION.

Colorado Citizens to Escort I. B. Porter to New York in Style. DENVER, Col., Dec. 28.-A large party of Colo-

rado business men will act as an escort to I R Porter of this city, who has been chosen Presiparty will travel in a special train. It will carry \$1,000,000 worth of ore, besides a big load of pure gold, protected by armod gnards. The party will attend the first call on the New York

Heartless Parents Puntshed,

Bernard Halpin, a carpenter, 35 years old, was dispossessed from 164 East 110th street yester- affair, and it is possible to step out of it into the day. He has a wife and four young children. With the furniture on the sidewalk, the parents went off and got drunk. The wife was found at 6 o'clock in the evening and locked up, and the children were taken to the Gerry society's rooms. Halpin returned at milnight to hunt for his family and was also locked up. Yesterday the parents were committed to the Workhouse and the three older children were sent to St. Joseph's Asylum. The youngest child was left in his mother's care.

The Lucania's Stormy Trip

The Cunarder Lucania landed her passengers at about 9 o'clock last evening, after a stormy trip of 5 days, 12 hours, and 12 minutes from Queenstown. She was detained on the other side by fog until Monday, otherwise she might side by log unit slonday, otherwise and might have arrived here on Friday night. She passed at 9:20 A. M. yesterday, about 200 miles east of Sandy Hook, directly in the steam-ship lane, a very dangerous derellet, almost submerged. The officers of the Lucania could not make out the nature of the wreck, as it was half a rule away.

Telephoning to Moving Bridge Trains. The bridge officials experimented yesterday with a telephone system connecting a moving rain and the office of Train Despatcher Prince at the Brocklyn end of the structure. A conversation was carried on all the way over, and the train was stopped within fourteen seconds after Mr. Frince had ordered a danger signal hoisted. Superintendent Martin says he will recommend the trustees to adopt the system.

Hit by a Trolley Fender. George Valeneyer, aged 46, of 154 Myrtle

avenue, Brooklyn, while crossing Myrtle aveue, near Prince street, yesterday, was struck by the fender of troller car 2.146 of the Green-point line. He received a fracture of the knee, a severe scalp wound, and minor injuries. He was removed in an ambulance to the Cumber-land Street Hospital.

Alive with a Broken Necl. NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Dec. 28.-Barney

Freeman of Woodbridge broke his neck resterday, but he is still alive. While he was handling a gamecock it escaped from him and flew over Stole Baby Lions for Dogs. ATLANTA, Ga., Dec. 28,-Two baby lions were

stolen vesterday by a negro from the Hagenbeck

show on the Midway. The whelps were in a basket, and the thief thought they were a fancy kind of dog. When he found out what they

were he was glad to drop them. He was arrested Bried Apples for the German Army. hants have received the contract, through a altimore merchant, to furnish half a million

The new collar. - Ade.

BURDEN JEWEL ROBBERY.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

A CLEAN JOB, APPARENTLY PRO-FESSIONAL, AND A RICH HAUL.

Police Confess It's the Higgest Thing of the Kind They Remember in New York-How It Seems to Have Been Worked-Modes of Access to the House-Safes Not Porced, but Opened with Keys, One at Least, and Probably Both, Made for the Purpose-The Thieres Well Informed About the House-Police and the Family Conclude that Access was Gained Through the Botel Brunswick-List of the \$85,000 Worth of Stolen dewels,

The jewel robbery at the house of I. Townsend Burden, at 5 Madison square North the thieves secured diamonds and other lewelry worth more than \$65,000, colleses in every way the theft of the Bradley-Martin jewels and the H. Victor Newcomb jewels, and is the biggest diamond rebbery that the New York police can remember in this city. At least four persons are known to have been awake in the nonse at the time the burglars paid their visit on Friday night. The thieves samply locked themselves into the two rooms where the treasure was and took their time about opening two safes, They removed some of the diamonds, at least, from their settings and left the settings behind. A cooler job could hardly be imagined. There were thousands of people within half of the house. Just next door was a hotel full, and windows of the hotel looked into the rooms that were ransacked. In front of the house is a cab stand where fifteen or twenty cabmen were waiting for business, and there was a policeman with them. Six of the nine servants were on

of the house and might return at any minute. Mrs. 1. Townsend Burden's collection of jewels was one of the finest in the city. She is said to have worn \$25,000 worth of diamonds at the opera Friday evening, and these were adshe saved. Everybody who know anything of her knew of this collection of hers, and, of course, professional thieves, who make a business of looking for plunder, knew of it. Her hashand is half owner of the Burden from Works at Troy and a man of great wealth, and he has been for years continually adding to his wife's store of jewels, being as interested in them as she was. He has retired from activa business and spends all his time in this city.

THE PIELD OF OPERATIONS.

His house is a four-story brown-stone front, one of the old houses of the section, but, with an entirely remodelled interior, was one of the finest private residences of the city outside of the great new mansions in Fifth avenue. The Hotel Brunswick, which adjoins the house A the west, occupies the whole Fifth avenue end of the block, with an L in East Twenty-seventh street that runs back of the Burden house. Next to the Burden house on the east is the house of David Stevenson, and next to that the house of C. Oliver Iselin. The property of the last two named extends through the block, and the Twenty-seventh street side is occupied by stables. The Brunswick L abuts against these stables. Thus is the Burden house encircled.

A one-story extension of the house, used as a laundry, runs back to within ten feet of the Twenty-seventh street L of the hotel, while its western wall is only 25g feet from the back wall of the main hotel building. The wall of the hotel L is a blind wall, having no windows. The court is paved. There is a blind wall separating the Stevenson and the Burden properties. On the Stevenson side is an unused conservatory, the roof of which is about twelve feet high, and is on a level with the top of the blind wall. This wall extends to within fifteen feet of the rear walls of the two houses, and the rest of the distance is fenced by a nine-foot iron fence. There is a stoop at the rear of the Stevenson house, but none at the rear of the Burden house. The rear basement entrance of the Burden house is a wooden shed about six feet high, and the roof is about on the level with the rear stoop Will be allowed to subscribe pro rata at par.

The stock sold to-day on the Exchance at 3081s, and figured on a basis of 3000 the stock-holders get \$3,000,000 in bonuses and rights.

The stock sold to-day on the Exchance at 3081s, and figured on a basis of 3000 the stock-holders get \$3,000,000 in bonuses and rights. an aliey which opens into Twenty-seventh street, and which is protected by an iron gate, locking with a spring lock. This is the only entrance into Twenty-seventh street, except

through the stables. Now, to get back to the hotel and the Burden house. There are three rear basement windows in the Burden house. They are almost on a level with the stone court. There are four windows dent of the New York Mining Stock Exchange, with the stone court. There are four windows when he goes to that city to fill the office. The in the laundry extension, which are about two and a half feet above the pavement. There is also a door besides the door in the shed as de-

EASY MEANS OF ACCESS PROM THE HOTEL.

There is a window in the hotel which opens on the Burden court. It is a big stained giass court with little difficulty. This window is at the end of the passage from the hotel office to the elevator. On the second floor of the hotel there are two windows opening on the roof of the laundry extension. The sills of these windows are about one foot higher than the roof, and as the roof is only two and a half feet away the step is an easy one. These windows are equipped with waven wire guards on hinges, but the hasps have been missing for years and the guards have swung open. The southern of the two windows opens on the maids' dining room in the hotel and the northern on the butler's pantry. The maids' dining room has doors which are locked with a padlock. The pantry is not pretected by doors, and a narrow stair-way from a public hall below opens on it.

On the second floor of the Burden house are four back windows. Two of them are over the laundry extension roof, and the sills are about on a level with the breast of a man standing or

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THE ROOMS THAT WERE ROBBED. There are four rooms on the second floor of

the Burden house all about one size. The second floor is reached on the inside by a stairway on the westerly side of the house which lands in a room used as a library and office by Mr. Burden. This library occupies the front, Twenty-sixth street, western side. The east side in front is Mrs. Burden's room, It is the lightest and most beautiful room in the house, furnished in white and gold, everything being Louis XIV, style. There is a door between the library and Mrs. Burden's room. The back room to the cast is occupied by Mr. Burden. There is a connecting door to Mrs. Burden's room. The back room to the west is Mr. William Eurden's room. He is the young er son of the family. It is the windows of his room that open on the laundry extension roof. There is a door between Mr. Burden's room and this room. There is also a door from this room to the library. In the corner where the three bedrooms join is a bathroom.

In the hotel the public hall from which the stairway to the butler's pantry ascends, is a narrow hall, which runs from the billiard room, on the Twenty-sixth street side, to the barroom on the Twenty-seventh street side. There is a hall door shutting off the stairway, which door is semetimes looked and sometimes not, but which is equipped only with a common house door lock that two-thirds of the ordinary door keys made will fit. The door is within KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Dec. 28. Knoxville mer- half a dozen feet of the billiard room door to the hall. The stained glass window is exactly half way between the bathroom and the billiard room.

> There are two safes in the Burden house. One in Mrs. Burden's room and one in Mr. Burden's. They are Herring safes, not fitted with com-